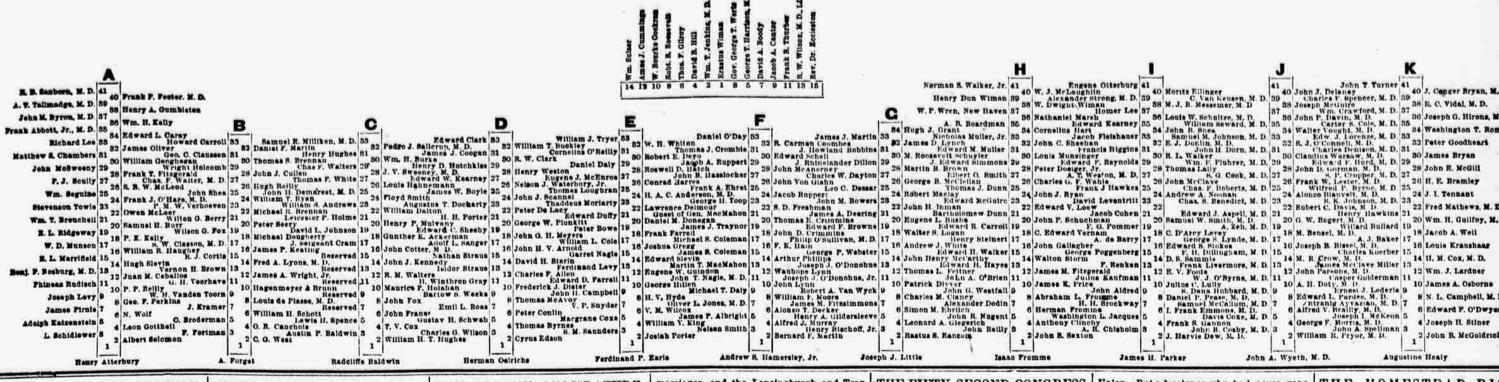
Banquet to William T. Jenkins, M. D., Health Officer of the Port of New York,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893-JAECER'S, MADISON AVENUE AND 59TH STREET.

In consequence of the large number of those who propose to attend the above banquet, and in order to avoid confusion, the following diagram is printed in advance:



GRESHAM FOR THE CABINET.

MANT DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON SURPRISED AND DISAPPOINTED.

Others Will Nest Yet Believe that the Appointment Han Been Determined Upon Senator Voorhees and Representative Believe the Believist in Washington are surrised and disappointed is to express very mildly the feeling caused by the knowledge that Mr. Cleveland has offered the Secretary-hip of State to Judge Gresham and that it was announced by the friends of Judge Gresham she beas accepted it. It is now believed that the appointment has been settled upon, and that it was announced by the friends of Judge Gresham she present site of the William of th

of the party, who went into the last fight the hope and expectation that the hope and expectation that e of their friends who went to the tand engaged in some of the refighting would be recognized in xence to those who remained behind the staworks or in their tents, and did not soil clothes with the dust of battle. Personnal and Senator Palmer, "my position is called at the cottage who was also Gov. Hill's private secretary for Mr. Cleveland when the latter was Governor and who was also Gov. Hill's private secretary for Mr. Cleveland when the latter was Governor and who was also Gov. Hill's private secretary, is at the Lakewood flotel. He is here for his clothes with the dust of battle. Personnant of the latter was Governor and and were presented to the President elect. Col. William Rice, who was a secretary for Mr. Cleveland when the latter was Governor and who was also Gov. Hill's private secretary, is at the Lakewood flotel. He is here for his ago deal of discussion here to-day about the tender of the Secretaryship of State to significant the contract of the contract some of their friends who went to the front and engaged in some of the severe fighting would be recognized in preference to those who remained behind the breastworks or in their tents, and did not soil their clothes with the dust of battle. Person-

their clothes with the dust of battle. Personally," said Senator Palmer, "my position is similar to that of a little German lawyer who had an office in the same building with me in Springfield. It was during the campaign of 1838, when I was more or less interested in the nomination that the Democratic Convention would make. So was my German friend on the floor below me. As I came down stairs my German friend shouted to me:

"Who's going to be nominated, General?"

"I replied: 'It looks like Hendricks.'

"Hendricks vas a goot man, 'hesaid, 'Hursah for Hendricks.'

"A few hours later I had occasion to go down stairs again, and my German friend questioned me further concerning the nomination. I roplied:

"Ah, said he, 'Chase was a buily man. Hurrah for Chase.'

"Finally word came that the convention had nominated Seymour, and as I passed my German friend's door I informed him that Seyman friend's door I informed him that Seyman

nominated Seymour, and as I passed my German friend's door I informed him that Seymour was nominated.

"Das ist goot, said he. 'Seymour vas de best man what dey got. Hurrah for Seymour!"

"This," said the Senator, "about expresses my position at the present time."

Benator Kyle, the Populist, who divided with Judge Gresham the honor of having declined the tender of the nomination of the Thirriparty for President, says the Populists will hardly approve the selection of Judge Gresham as a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

Representative Williams of Illinois expressed the sentiment of many of the other Western Democrats when he said that the selection of Judge Gresham would not be acceptable to the rank and file of the party. "I understand," said Mr. Williams, "that Judge Gresham's appointment is to be credited to Illinois. This is unjust to the Democrats of Illinois, for they had but one candidate for a Cabinet office, and his name is Morrison. Judge Gresham is not regarded by the Democrats of Illinois as one of their party. He emphatically declared that he was going to vote for Cleveland, but was still a Republican. It is unjust to us, and it is very discouraging to the active workers of the party."

Representative Newberry said laughingly

still a Republican. It is unjust to us, and it is very discouraging to the active workers of the party."

Hepresentative Newberry said laughingly that it was a very good appointment, but added that he hoped that it was not true.

Senator Gorman was asked by the correspondent of The Sun if the statement is true that he had been consulted and advised as to the probable appointment of Judge Gresham and had expressed his approval of the same. He replied, with considerable emphasis, that such a statement was unwarranted. He had not been spoken to on the subject of the formation of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, either as regards Judge Gresham or anyone else. So far as giving his approval of the selection of Judge Gresham, it was never asked, consequently could not have been given.

Benator Brice said he was not satisfied in his own mind that the appointment had been decided upon. He had seen it stated in the newspapers several weeks ago that Judge Gresham was a Cabinet pessibility, but he had no positive knowledge on the subject, and was not prepared to make any comment upon it until it was finally amounced.

Benator Hill, who does not profess to be in the confidence of Mr. Claveland and his Cabinet makers, refused to believe that Gresham has been chossen. He placed so little credit in the announcement that he offered to-slav to make a wager with a fellow henator that it was not true. He found no takers.

Representative Bynum, like most of the other Indiana men, takes his medicine heroically.

Senator Voorhees said: "A more manly, a truer or cleaner man than Judge Gresham cannot be found between the two oceans. His appointment insures a great personality at the head of the Department of State and a bold and fearless foreign policy."

"How will his appointment be received from a political standpoint?"

I think his appointment will be received well in Indiana by men of all political parties. It will not be regarded as a political appointment at all. On all the great questions and

2,000 NEW STATE OFFICES

Provided for by Bills in Kansas's Populist

Topera, Feb. 10.-The Populist House to-day received a number of appropriation bills from the Senate, and passed those providing for the mileage and per diem of members of the Legislature and for the expenses of the State institu-tions. This action will enable the Republicans to test the legality of the Populist organization in the Supreme Court, and a case will probably be made up early in the coming week, the Republican House having adjourned until Monday afternoon. The Republicans have postponed further action until next Tuesday on the resolution requiring the next Tuesday on the resolution requiring the Popullats to recognize the Douglas House by Feb. 21 or have their seats declared vacant.

To counteract the effect of the statements in circulation that the Popullats are trying to destroy the credit of the State, the Senate today passed this resolution:

Review, By the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that we fully recognize the right of every legitimate business to away that there is no intention or deposition on our or are to eight of our state or our people or that would tend to discourage capital from seeking investment in Kansas or that would interfer with the ready negotiation of loans or sale of Kansas accurities, and that we are in favor of faithful and honest payments of debts and of reasonably just and efficient remedies for the enforcement thereof.

Altogether the Populists have introduced

ment thereof.

Altogether the Populists have introduced bills creating about 2.000 new official positions. The Revision Committee of the Populist House has changed the official record of the proceedings of that bedy from Jan. 11 to 17. throwing aside the journals heretofore published and adopting an entire new form of entry.

published and adopting an entire new form or entry.

The ten contesting members were recorded as voting with the fifty-eight certificate mem-bers in the original journals, but in the re-vised record they are classed as "contesting members who, being present, responded to their names." It is presumed the change was made in anticipation of the test proceedings to be commenced in the Supreme Court.

Brought Under Civil Service Law. NEW BRUNSWICE, Feb. 10.-The Post Office here will hereafter come under the Civil Ser-vice rules, according to the decision of Commissioner B. A. P. Pool, as announced vester-day. John P. White, distributing cierk; I. V. D. Flagg, money order cierk, and Peter N. Wyekoff, letter carrier, have been constituted a board to examine applicants for places in the office. Those at present holding office do not come under the new rule.

This Negro " Disappeared."

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.-Mrs. White, residing at Forrest Hill, near Germantown, twenty miles east of this city, was assaulted by a negro yes terday afternoon. A searching party captured him this afternoon. He was identified by his vietim and was then taken to the woods by his captors, who returned without him. They said the negro had "disappeared."

The Nude in Art Not Wanted at the Fatr. MILWAUREE, Wis., Feb. 10.-Brother Mauerlain. Secretary of the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair, has written to the Catholic clergy at Milwaukee asking their assistance in securing the banishment of nude pictures and statuary from the Fair.

THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

POLITICAL DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY OVER A LANSINGBURG BILL.

in a Speeck which Inspired Dry Dollar Bullivan to Say: " You Done Nobly, John;

Seventeenth New York district distinguished himself as an orator in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Kerrigan is a typical resident of the west side. He was brought up there, and knows the first names of all the people. They elect him to the Assembly irrespective of the ticket he runs on. His burst of oratory came at the end of a long debate on the lansingburg

Lansingburg and Cohoes are a few miles apart on opposite banks of the Hudson, one in Rensselaer county, and the other in Albany other places of their size in this State. Last year the Assembly spent several weeks. off the Lansingburg legislation is beginning to take up the time of the Legislature. These villages come to Albany for everything they want. They are only eight or ten miles from the capital, and it is handler for the people to is for them to look after their local matters

One of the Lansingburg bills this morning was to give the Lansingburg Police Board power to appoint inspectors of election. The Lansingburg Board of Trustees, which is put in the Board of Police, which is Democratic. The Democrats, of course, had it their way by a party vote, but the discussion of the dreds of miles from Lansingburg.

Mr. Woodbury of Chautauqua county began

it. In the absence of Fish and Malby he was a Republican leader for the day. He spoke of the New York Election Boards, which have two Democrats to one Republican, and said

county." said Col. Webster. "than in the whole city of New York. It is time the slanders against New York city should cease. There are no fairer or more honest elections anywhere than in New York. I am tired of these state slanders and false accusations against New York city. Why do the representatives from the rural parts of the State persist in

state standers and laise accusations against New York city. Why do the representatives from the rural parts of the State persist in them? It is the rural counties which keep up the pepulation of New York city. They send 50,000 boys and girls to New York every year. We welcome them to the great city. We ask their friends and relatives whom they leave behind in the rural counties to help and to praise New York, to strengthen the great city, and to hold up its hands."

Mr. Wheeler of Cattaraugus county, which adjoins Chautauqua in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, joined with Mr. Woodbury in denouncing the elections in New York. He said that the report of the New York Grand Jury showed the effect of partisan election boards in New York city. In his county the elections were absolutely pure and correct, so far as the casting of the vote and the counting of it were concerned. There was no such thing as an unfair count or dishonesty in tabulation or crookedness in the return. Mr. Wheeler said that he was on the county committee and knew the was elections were conducted in his county. He said nothing about the conduct of elections before the votes got in the box. or about the bribery at the polls, which is well known in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

Mr. Dry Dollar Sullivan'asked whether the Republicans would support a bill providing for non-partisan Boards throughout the State, to consist of two Democrats and two Republicans in every election district. In the country, the Republicans now have two inspectors and the Democrats one, and in the cities the Democrats have two inspectors and the Republicans would consider the Mey the Republicans would consider the hispublicans while the rural Republicans were the fairest in the country. The more safeguards there are put about elections the bigger is the Democratic majority in New York are the fairest in the country. The more safeguards there are put about elections the bigger is the Democratic majority in New York are the fairest in the country. The more

"Do not the Democrats use money?" asked Mr. Woodbury.
"Not in New York city," said Mr. Kerrigan.
"It is not necessary. You passed the Naxton Ballot Reform bill, and we carry New York by 70,000. There is no longer any 00,000 Republican majority coming down to the Harlem. You have as honest elections in the country as we have in New York and there will not be any Republican majority any more. You passed your reform measures until you lost the State and both Houses of the Legislature, and it will be years before you get them again. We propose to extend the cause of Democracy all over the State, until every country in the State is as Democratic as the great city of New York, which you Republicans attack. This is a Democratic Legislature, and we want no more of the Republican reforms which make stringent laws for the Democratic cities and encourage the importation of colonizers from Canada and Pennsylvania."

Mr. Kurrigan's speech was received with great applause on the Democratic side. The inombers came around and congratulated him, and Mr. Dry Dollar Sullivan walked across the pit and said:
"You done noble, John. You are a credit to your constituents."

Bills were introduced by:

Nr. Sullivan—To extend by one year the life of the Roard of Ricertical Control. The life of this Board has "Do not the Democrats use money?" asked

Bills were introduced by:
Mr. Sulivan—To extend by one year the life of the
Board of Electrical Control. [The life of this Board has
been annually extended for several years.]
Mr. Thomas fineran—To establish a ferry between
Tarrytown and Nyac.
Mr. Kelly—To raise the salary of the Chief Inspector
of the Meiers to \$0,000 and to create three deputy in-

pectors.

Senator Flunkits—To authorize New York city to ap-group into \$150,000 to turn the Castle Garden into an propriate \$150,000 to turn the Castle Garden into an quarium. Mr. Sullivan....To reduce the trates which pawnbrokers in New York city are permitted by law to charge. The Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill to require the recording of common law

marriages, and the Lansingburgh and Troy Court House bills.

The calendar is unusually clear for this time in the session. Bills numbered as high as 429 are in the order of third reading. Speaker sulver is improving steadily, and he is helping both himsell and his party by his fairness and increased patience. At the present rate of progress the Legislature will adjourn by the middle of April, even allowing a week for the inauguration recess, when the Democrats expect to go to Washington for a few days.

Gov. Flower to-day signed the act (chapter 31) providing that the American Museum of Natural History, New York, receive a \$50,000 appropriation yearly from the city of New York, on condition that it remain open five days in each week, including two evenings, and Sunday afternoon.

Attorney-General Rosendale has postponed the hearing on the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Panama Railroad Company, which was to have come on to-morrow, until Wednesday next.

Gov. Flower will give a hearing on Thursday next, at 230 F. M., in the matter of a pardon for Master Workman James Highes of the Rochester Clothing Cutters, whose conviction for extortion was affirmed by the Court of Appeals a short time ago.

An application has been made to Attorney-General Rosendale for the dissolution of the Kings County Water Supply Company, on the ground of its insolvency. Mr. Britton appeared for Bergen and Dykeman of Brooklyn, and submitted papers in favor of the application. No one appeared in opposition and the matter was left open, papers to be submitted hareafter.

The State Lunacy Commission will in a few days begin an investigation into the affairs of

hereafter.

The State Lunacy Commission will in a few days begin an investigation into the affairs of the Hudson River State Hespital at Poughskeepsie. The scope of the investigation will include the medical, financial, administrative, and executive work and the treatment of patients. The ability of the administrative officers will also be inquired into.

THE PIITSBURGH ANARCHISTS.

Judge Staple Rebukes the Lawyer for the

PITTSBURGH. Feb. 10.-The case of the Anarchists, Carl Knold and Henry Bauer, on trial to-day as accessories before the fact to the attempted murder of H. C. Frick by Alexander Berkman last summer, is in the hands of the jury. An incident in to-day's trial was the reproof by Judge Staple of Attorney Moore's defence of anarchy in his address to the jury. This address was in parts a violent harangue upon capitalists grinding down the workingmen. The lawyer said that he "would take the word of the lowest, meanest wretch who herald their philanthropy at the price of the blood and the tears of the men and the women they oppose.' The Judge in his charge referred to Mr-

Moore's speech, and said: "I am sorry that my friend. Mr. Moore, deemed it necessary in the defence of these men to also undertake the defence of anarchy. Anarchy is not soclalism nor communism. They have a charsoler and standing entirely different from
anarchy. I am sorry he undertook to trace its
birth back to Him whom the whole world regards as the Prince of Peace. I am sorry that
he felt at iberty to call it a philosophy. It is
an insult to science and is so denominated. I
am sorry he undertook to regard it as the advocate of labor. Labor is too respectable to
depend for its defence upon anarchy.

Anarchist Berkman, on affirmation, testified
in the trial that he came to Pittsburgh "to kill
Frick," adding that he had no other purpose.
He told Knold and Bauer that he was here to
look for work, so as to deceive them as to his
true mission. He further told Knold that he
was going to Chicago on the morning before
he shot Mr. Frick, and bade him good-by,
passed through the gate, and boarded the car,
afterward nimping off and going down to the
Merchants' Hotel, where he spont the night.
He went alone to Mi. Frick's offices the next
day, and tried to kill him. In his cross-examination Berkman was asked if he believed in
God. He replied:

"What do you mean by that?"

Attorney Goehring—Don't ask me a question, but answer mine.

"What do you mean by that?"

Attorney Moore—Well, he's trying to get at
what you mean.

The Court—The question is perfectly plain.
He knows what it means.

Berkman—I believe in common sense and
haded it to the reporters: "Anarchism being
the Court—Do you believe in a future state?
Berkman—No, sir.

While in court Anarchist Bauer wrote out
the following synlanation of narchy and
handed it to the reporters: "Anarchism being
a sociological doctrine, it is impossible for me
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House of Representative.

The Liuminent would remove t the defence of anarchy. Anarchy is not socialism nor communism. They have a char-

He knows what it means.

Berkman—I believe in common sense and nature.

The Court—Do you believe in a future state? Berkman—No. sir.

While in court Anarchist Bauer wrote out the following explanation of anarchy and handed it to the reporters: "Anarchism being a sociological doctrine, it is impossible for me to explain it in a few sentences, but, speaking in general outlines. I would say that anarchism is the politico-economical science which teaches the working people the causes of their continual struggles and sufferings, and logically concludes that only by the abolition of the causes the disease will disappear. Anarchism considers the right of private ownership in the land, factory machines and means of production and transit as the cause of the economical dependence of the working people upon the possessors of these necessities of flabor, the abolition of the right of private property and the raw material and tools of labor and its replacement by communism, which claims that these means of production should become the property of the working people. Organization for production is the only remedy for the society evils. These are our ideas, which we try to spread among the people by propaganda, by word, and literature. Concerning the presching of revolution, we merely teach the people should be met with force."

Nesbitt and Sturgle Plead Guilty.

George M. Nesbitt, who forged the signstures of the officers of the Royal Fire Insurtures of the omcess of the Royal Fire Insur-ance Company to a check for \$80,000 upon the Merchants' National Bank, and Dawes E. Stur-gis, who endeavored to negotiate the check at an Albany hotel, pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions. Judge Cowing remand-ed them to await sentence.

Premature Academicians,

Some of the alumni of the College of the City of New York, formerly the Free Academy, sent a committee to the Mayor yesterday to suggest as a new site for the college in case the city is compelled by the Legislature to buy one, land above 110th street, near the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Mr. Gilroy said he would hear their arguments on Monday.

Memorial Service for Phillips Brooks. A service in memory of the late Phillips next Thursday evening. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rabbi Gottheil, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, Mr. Joseph H. Chosta and others. The boxes and seats will all be free.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

A VOTE ON THE CAR COUPLER BILL TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

Prince of Shams-The Proposed New Pon-WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-The Vice-President laid before the Senate to-day a communicaclosing a supplemental list of judgments ren-\$2,071,402, which have been presented to the

The Vice-President also presented the memorial of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce favoring the annexation of the Hawaitan Islands, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

for sundry lighthouses and other aids to navigation was passed some days ago was, on motion of Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.), reconsidered. All the amendments adopted by the Senate to it amendment, just as it came from the House. the bills passed was Senate bill to amend secto the transportation of merchandise. It

from one American port to another American Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) said the bill was aimed at the foreign tramp steamers which evade the coastwise laws by taking merchandise from

New York to Bremen or Antwerp and thence to San Francisco. Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) suggested that the additional distance of 0,000 miles ought to be sufficient protection for domestic com-

merce, but Mr. Five said that it was not.
The last calendar bill that was passed was a Senate bill to amend the act of Aug. 13, 186 in relation to the jurisdiction of the Circuit In relation to the jurisdiction of the circuis Courts of the United States. It provides that any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found.

The conference report on the bill to restore to the public domain a portion of the White Mountain Abache Indian reservation was presented and agreed to. The Railroad Car Automatic Coupler bill was then taken up, and a long debate ensued on the amendment offered jointly by Messrs. McPherson (Dem. N. J.) and Brice (Dem. Ohio) to strike out of the second section the words, "coupling automatically by impact," and to make other changes in phraseology. The

make other changes in phrascology. The amendment was then voted on and rejected. Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) moved to amend the fifth section, by substituting for "the American Railway Association" the "Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen" as the body that is to designate the standard height of drawbars, &c.

Mr. Cullom inquired, satisfacily when the standard height of t

House of Representatives. The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was considered by the House to-day in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Mutchler (Dem., Pa.), in charge of the

bill, said that the appropriation recommended was \$160,400,000. It was proposed to amend the measure so that the amount would be reduced to \$100,000,000. The bill carried about \$4,000,000 in excess of the amount that would be expended during the current fiscal year. This was the heaviest appropriation bill that had ever been before an American Congress. Only three years in the history of the Government were the expenditures for a single year greater than would be the expenditures during the next fiscal year. The Committee on Appropriations had come to the conclusion that there should be some retrenchment; that reform in the granting of pensions must begin somewhere, and that the time had come when that reform should be inaugurated. It was not the desire of the committee to deprive a Union soldier who was deserving of a pension of any pension that he now received. There was nothing in the bill that would take a penny from any pension that had been granted to a deserving soldier. The committee had recommended several amendments which it thought would institute a reform. The first—and he thought the most important—was that providing for the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Such a transfer would lessen the amount of money appropriated for pensions and would not deprive a single deserving soldier of the pension which he bow had or which he might hereafter obtain. The Pension Bureau could not eaken out of the areas of politics until it was put where political influence did not count.

Mr. Allatchier then argued in support of the changes in the pension laws recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. There can be changed in the pension rolls to-day who had never heard the whistie of a bullet or the roar of artillery. As to the proposition that no pension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the Unital States, except for actual disabilities, he said that he did not desire to see any pension refused to a foregraph who had been given by the Committee on Appropriations. There are a first contract on a persistent with the pension which he would lessen the acceptance of White her of the was an other was a second hid on the revised plans, Haywood and a building was accepted and the Union Course of a qualify. He should he was an even clanged and the bidding was required to received.

Haywood and a building was accepted and the Union Course of a qualify. The sold was and the unitary was ceredian, Haywood and a building was accepted and the bidding was reconned. White benech and the unitary was ceredian and the budding was recon that there should be some retrenchment; that reform in the granting of pensions must be-

Union. But a foreigner who had never gone into battle, but who had gone home with his pocket full of money, ought not to be put on an equality with the American citizen. To support such a man abroad was an outrage.

Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.) admitted that the amount of money required for the payment of pensions was a large one, but it must be remembered that the bulk of it was for invalid veterans or for widows of men who had laid down their lives for their country. He was opposed to the transfer of the l'ension Bureau as proposed by the bill. He did not think that such a transfer would take the bureau out of the domain of politics, but he did believe that an appropriate amendment could be

leve that an appropriate amendment could be framed in that line which would be beneficial to the pensioner.

Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Mo.), in speaking in favor of the proposed amendments, said that the man who hazarded his life for his country was a patriot, but that the man who hazarded his life in war for any Government or in any cause under contract for hire was a hireling merely, and every obligation of the employer cassed when the stipulated hire was paid. In the name of the hundreds of thousands of patriots who in 1861 and 1862, not stopping to inquire what wages or bounty would be paid, impelled only by love of country and a sense of patriotic duty, went forth and hazarded their lives that the Government might live, he denounced as implous the doctrine of contract relations between them and their Government. The haif million pensioners now on the roll did not constitute one-twentieth of the voting and taxinying population of the country, and the others who bore the buriens of the system were becoming dissatisfied and discontented. They would not have the name of one deserving soldier stricken from the rolls, nor would they have his allowance reduced one farthing, but they had a right to protest against being taxed to support those who had no claim on the gratitude of the country.

Mr. McKinney (Dom., N. H.) opposed the proposed amendments of the law, because he believed that the revision should not be made by the Committee on Appropriations; and, secondly, because he believed that they would not be in the interest of economy.

Mr. O'selli (Dem., Mass.) favored the amendments, declaring that there was not one line in any one of them which would take away one cent from anybody who was entitled to a pension.

sion.

Without closing the general debate the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 80'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

FATHER FLAHERTY BAILED OUT.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.-Ball in the sum of \$2,000 was fixed yesterday in the case of the Rev. Charles Flaherty, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Mount Morris, who was ar-rested on Wednesday evening and taken to criminal assault upon Mary Sweeney, a sixin the family of Maurice J. Noonan, a promimother and Mrs. C. Donovan of Mount Morris and Richard Welch and James McMahon of Moscow signed the bail bonds yesterday, and the priest is now at liberty.

Father Flaherty says he is the victim of a

foul conspiracy, and that next Sunday he will review the charges and all the circumstances connected therewith at the morning service in his church. He says that certain citizens of Mount Morris are working for his downfall, but

his church. He says that certain citizens of Mount Morris are working for his downfall, but that he will meet them with evidence that will overthrow their schemes.

Father Flaherty is known all over Livingston county both as a priest and a sportsman. He is passionately fond of all kinds of sports. He owns and drives a fast horse, and attends all the trotting meets of the section in which he lives. He is a good baseball player, and for several seasons has played second base in and captained the Mount Morris Cluban organization which, under his leadership, won and retained the county championship with but little difficulty. In the exciting games between Geneseo and Mount Morris, which are played each summer, and over which there is so much feeling. Father Flaherty took a prominent part. When he did not play he generally officiated as umpire, and it was a brave player who disputed his decisions. When John L. Sullivan was training at Muidoon's place in Helfast, Allegany county, for his light with Kilrain, Father Flaherty often visited him. He had Sullivan at his house in Mount Morris for dinner several times, and it was rumored at the time that after one or two of these dinners there were quiet little fights for the benefit of the priest and his friends.

Father Flaherty is a big-hearted man, and is very popular with the majority of his parishioners. He is charitable, and aithough he appears to be more of a sporting man than a priest, he has done good work in his parish.

ACCUSED OF WANTING BRIBES.

Two School Trustees of Woodhaven Seeking Vindication. A committee was appointed by the Wood-

haven (I. I.) Board of Education last night to investigate a charge that two of their members had asked for a bribe to award contracts to George L. Haywood, a builder, of Ozone Park, L. L. to build two schoolhouses. Chas. C. Shuster, Edward Grabber, and J. F. F. Williams were appointed as the committee. The district recently appropriated \$48,000 for new school buildings. Plans were accepted for a primary school at Union Course and Brooklyn Hills. Haywood and a builder named Alfred

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

TEE OF THE SENATE. Passions of the Strikers, and in the Case

the select committee appointed by the Senate In the investigation the side of the detectives themselves. The part played by the Pinkerdetailed by Mr. H. C. Frick of the Carnegle Company, Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton of the detective agency, and eight other witnesses.

prictors of the detective agency admitted at a strike served to unduly inflame the pasterly victous system, responsible for much of the ill feeling and bad blood displayed by the workingmen. The committee expresses the opinion that if firms and corporations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing strike, their interests would be better subserved.

"It strikes your committee," the report continues, "that if Mr. Frick had acted upon the views laid down by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in his article. The Results of the Labor Trouble, in the Forum magazine, and had further extended negotiations with his workmen, the Homestead strike might have been avoided." The committee declares that the employment of a private armed guard at Homestead was unnecessary. There was no evidence to show that the slightest damage was done or attempted to be done to property on the part of the strikers. At the same time there seemed to be no excuse for the scenes of disorder and terrorism for which the strikers were themselves responsible. Laboring men should learn the lesson that they cannot better their condition by violating the law or resisting law-ful authority. The committee reached these conclusions:

1. Rights of employers and workmen are equal. the ill feeling and bad blood displayed by the

Rights of employers and workmen are equal.
 Employers have an undoubted right, provided they fulfit their sgreements, to employ and dismiss men as

Attempt arbitration.

5. Failing in this, they have a right to Jiscontinua work, either singly or in a body.

6. Having discontinued, they have no right, either legal or moral, by force or intimidation to keep others from taking their places, or to attempt to occupy, injure, or destroy the property of their employers.

7. In all confroversies, arbitration having failed, reliance should be placed upon the power and adequacy of the law. is not should be placed upon the power and adequacy of the law assumedly legal or not, the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, either by employers or employees, should not be resorted as and such use is an assumption of the State's authority by private citizens.

9. States have undoubted authority to legislate against the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes but me power of Congress to selgulate is not clear although it would seem that Congress ought not to be powerless to prevent the movement of such bodies from one State to another.

such bodies from one State to another.

In conclucion the committee says that its investigations have led it to conclude that the fault is not wholly on one side; that a middle ground seems to be in the direction of arbitration. Without making any recommendations, but pleading for arbitration, the committee closes its report by saying:

"To that end we iespeak the cooperation of all patriotic citizens, and your committee will welcome any legislation which will tend to secure to the laboring man his every right without depriving the employer of his, for both are guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the land."

One of the Ferry Ticket Takers Drowned. Frederick E. Edwards, who has taken vehicle tickets for years at the Pennsylvania ferry, was drowned last night in the Cortlandt street slip. In the absence of the bridgeman Edwards attempted to ring off the ferryboat Edwards attempted to ring off the ferryboat Washington. He gave the pilot the signal to move by ringing the bell while he was still standing on the boat. The Washington is the new screw ferryboat, and moves with great rapidity. When Edwards turned to step back from the boat to the bridge the boat was several feet out. One of the deck hands cried out to him not to attempt to jump, but he did and imissed his distance by a few inches. He fell into the water, his head striking the edge of the bridge. The body has not been recovered. Edwards lived in Sixth street, Jersey City, and was the father of six children.

Gov. Altgeld in Good Health Again, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.-Gov. Altgeld yesterday telegraphed his Secretary, Mr. Boss, from Pass Christian. Miss., that he was in good health and excellent spirits, and would return to Springfield not later than Monday next.

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